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"The Holy Trinity and Creation," "Evolution and Human Personality," "The Problem of Evil," "Christ the Fulfiller," "Christ the Redeemer," "Redemptive Creation," and "The Redeemer and the Redeemed." The style is picturesque and attractive, and the book is evidently the product of a devout mind. A perusal of it will prove stimulating to the reader, as it challenges his ordinary conception of many of the fundamental articles of his faith. It may well be questioned, however, what is the actual value of some of Mr. Rolt's substitutes for those notions commonly accepted. For example, is not the logical terminus of his treatment of omnipotence closely akin to Gnostic Dualism? It would seem, too, in this connection, that Mr. Rolt had not quite grasped the idea of God as the All-Wielder (= *Παντοκράτωρ*), and had read "Almighty" as merely signifying tremendous brute force. In spite of much poetic beauty of diction, Mr. Rolt's book will hardly prove a permanent contribution to theological literature.

H. R. G.

THE INFINITIVE IN ANGLO-SAXON. By Morgan Callaway. Washington, D. C.: Published by the Carnegie Institution, of Washington.

Professor Callaway's studies of the Anglo-Saxon participle have been generally recognized as among the most solid contributions to English historical grammar that have been made during a period of great activity in the field. We have now from his hand a treatise that yields nothing in thoroughness to these previous studies and is even more extensive in scope. This work on the infinitive in Anglo-Saxon, consisting of 339 large octavo pages and containing seventeen chapters and an appendix, offers an exhaustive classification of all the occurrences of the infinitive in extant Anglo-Saxon literature, with the exception of the glosses and of a few texts now out of print. On the basis of this immense body of material the author discusses the various functions of the Anglo-Saxon infinitive with exemplary discrimination and judgment, and it is safe to say that his treatise will remain the final authority on the subject. We owe a great debt to the Carnegie Institution for having undertaken the publication of the work.

J. D. B.